Sun.

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The President at Jamestown.

That part of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S address at Jamestown which was inspired by the historical, sentimental and patriotic aspects of the occasion commands our sincere admiration. It was a dignified powerful oration, most interesting in its analysis of the elements of the composite American race and the complex American civilization that exist to-day, and in its swift but effective delineation of the course of the mighty stream whereof the small beginning trickled forth from the fountain head beside which Mr. ROOSEVELT, as Chief Magistrate, spoke with true eloquence yesterday. We are inclined to believe that from among the entire population of the United States no fitter orator could have been found than the citizen who was assigned to the rostrum by the accident of official position. Nature has implanted in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S heart a genuine and profound sympathy for the pioneers and the nation builders who achieved what he so aptly calls the iron work of the conquest of a new continent. The country may be proud of the manner in which he interpreted to the world the spirit of the Jamestown celebration.

To this appropriate and adequate oration were appended certain passages relating to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own ideas policies and intentions. These will be studied with close attention. Common report has been attributing to the President a purpose to seize upon some favorable public occasion for saying something that might tend to counteract a growing impression that his deeds and words and "policies" constitute a menace to the prosperity that for years have blessed this land. We therefore care fully extract from the Jamestown address and exhibit here in conpicuous segregation such sentences as may have been intended to be reassuring:

* In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to cut out these evils, without at the same time destroying our well being itself."

" At the moment the greatest problem before u is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual

" It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mers vindictiveness for what has been done in the

"BURKE combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform, with a profound temperate ness of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system. refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the me who had benefited by it."

" Said BURKE: 'If I cannot reform with equity 'I will not reform at all. [There is] a State to pre serve as well as a State to reform.' This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth."

"We are unalterably determined to preven wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance

for wrongs done in the past as would confound the immocent with the gullty." " Our purpose is to build up, rather than to tea down. We show ourselves the truest friends of prop

sets when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property.

tion of prieate property." We have carefully refrained from diluting the exhibit with such phrases as This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy and it shall never become the government of a mob." They belong rather to the generalities of a familiar rhetoric than to the class of declarations of a really illuminating character; and we may add that the example just quoted is morally incomplete without the further prophecy and pledge that this great republic of ours shall never become the Government of an Individual.

But we are anxious to give Mr. Roose-VELT full credit for every utterance suggosting on his part a better understanding of the limitations of his power and of the appalling responsibilities of an office defined by law than he seemed to possess when he started in at Minneapolis five years ago with the announcement that in his opinion the time had come when new conditions necessitated "a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property. We have therefore in the foregoing extracts put in roman type such declarations as portend his continued aggressiveness of purpose, and have sought to distinguish by the use of italics every word or phrase in the Jamestown speech which can possibly be construed as signifying anything whatsoever in the way of reassurance or recession or qualification or mitigation of his most violent deliverances. To strike a balance it is necessary to weigh the italics against the words in roman.

We freely admit that one factor is lacking; and that is an exact measure of the value the President puts on some of his own words. When he says now, for example, that "we," meaning himself, *are steadily bent on preserving the inintend to retract his Minneapolis deliverance? For at all times, ever since

ally for the preservation of the institution of private property. Welcome indeed would be the news, whether it came from Jamestown or from any other quarter, that the President had changed his mind about the necessity of a change in the attitude of State and nation toward property!

To illustrate further the difficulty precise admeasurement, what is in the President's intellect when he includes the control of "the business use" of vast "individual" fortunes not specifically engaged in interstate commerce or in any designated way coming under Federal supervision as one of the proper objects of "its solicitous control," and of "permitting"-that is to say, restricting-the legitimate profits of large business in general?

And exactly what does he mean-if he means it as an encourager of business confidence and industrial peace of mind when, as President of the United States, he stands forth at Jamestown and in the presence, so to speak, of the entire civilized world assures his own fellow citizens, his employers, the masters of whom he is the servant, that although he may erect a new code of business morality, of business legality, he will not be so "vindictive"-the word is used more than once—as to attempt to make the new morality and the new legality retroactive in any severely punitive sense; but that, following BURKE's illustrious example, he will "press the reform" with

a profound temperateness of spirit"? Yet with a profound gratefulness of spirit, despite the lacunæ, let the foregoing italies be studied!

The Hitch in Santo Domingo.

There is not the slightest question of the right of the Dominican Congress to amend the treaty now before it. Such a proceeding is not at all unusual on the part of one or both of the parties to international treaties. The question is not of their right to amend but of their policy in trying to amend.

The difficulty encountered in securing approval for the convention at this end is fairly indicative of even greater difficulty in securing approval here of the amendments proposed by the Dominican Congress. It is little probable that the United States Senate would consent to any material change in the instrument which it approved a few weeks ago, and the modifications proposed by the Dominicans, while perhaps not vital, are of importance. Moreover, the situation is affected by the understanding entered into by the United States with the creditors of the island. It is to this country and not to Santo Domingo that the creditors now look for the collection of their money and the security of their claims. The convention in its present form embodies, in effect, the terms of that understanding.

In the event of a disagreement upon

the terms of the treaty and an indefinite deadlock the present condition of affairs would undoubtedly be continued. The general purpose and the processes set forth in the treaty would be thus made effective even in the case of failure to give it full legal form. Whether the step taken by President ROOSEVELT on March 28, 1905, was wise or unwise, whether it was fully justified by the circumstances or without proper justification, its reour manner of dealing with this matter has been right or wrong it must be admitted that as a result of what has been done the island of Santo Domingo is now enjoying a combination of peace and prosperity without precedent in its entire history. With the treaty in effect this condition would doubtless continue, and an even more abundant prosperity would follow as a consequence of its definite establishment.

It is to be hoped that the opponents of the treaty are only pleasing themselves with a little indulgence in a bit of strut and parade for political effect, and that they will soon abandon that attitude and show their sound common sense by approving the treaty.

An Unofficial Report on the Canal.

The commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati recently sent a joint commission to the Panama Canal Zone to investigate conditions and note progress. In a report now published these business men, who desired to supplement Government inspection with methodical personal observation, estimate that the canal will be finished and opened to traffic by January 1, 1915. This is not a professional opinion, but it is nevertheless weighty, for the commercial men took ample time for their inspection, divided the work among eight groups and made a thorough job of it. Upon the day of the publication of their report some statistics furnished by Colonel GORGAS, chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, were given out in Washington, from which it appeared that since August 1906, the number of sick among the employees had declined from 31.72 per thousand to 19.40. During March there were only two deaths among the 4,600 Amer-

icans employed by the commission. It may be doubted whether any community in the United States could make a better health showing, and when that part of the commercial clubs' report devoted to climate and sanitation is examined there is no excuse or ground for incredulity. We read:

" 1. The climate is equal if not superior to tha of any other tropical region of similar altitude.

" 2. Its effects upon Americans are not injurious. " 3. We believe there is no reason why Americans observing proper precautions should not be able to live in the Canal Zone for years.

" 4. We believe there is no climatic reason that prevents a satisfactory continuation of the work and

Water supply, drainage, housing and food were carefully inspected by the commercial men. They found by testing it that the water of the three reservoirs was pure, abundant and well protected that the sewer pipes were of vitrified material and laid by skilled labor to points beyond low water mark at Colon stitution of private property," does he and Panama, and elsewhere to watercourses where there could be no contamination of the water supply or danger civilization has been a thing worth men- to health; that the garbage was collected tioning, the attitude of State and nation | daily in the two cities and carried out to | or it would not be attempted. lias been that of a protector, affording sea and in the interior was burned or From Chicago comes word that Govprotection by law and striving continu- buried. The only criticism the commer- ernor Guild's contribution to the popu-

cial men have to make of the rations supplied is that there should be more vegetables, and they recommend that the Government undertake truck gardening. Of the shelter provided for employees they say:

" The excellence of the housing seems to us one of the striking features of the canal work. Those familiar with labor quarters in any section of our own or other countries cannot but feel that the housing offered on the Isthmus is the best in the

As to the progress of the work these unofficial and painstaking visitors say they have no doubt that the February rate of excavation, 650,000 cubic yards, will soon be increased to 1,000,000 cubic yards a month. If the reports of progress made by President ROOSKVELT, Secretary TAFT and the Congressmen who have taken a run down to the Zone to see how things were going have not carried conviction as being the results of limited official observation, we recommend a perusal of the full and minute account and solid conclusions of these business men who sought the truth with open and anxious minds.

The American Fleet.

It is our naval show at Jamestown the foreign contingent, as the amenities require, is a foil to the splendid fleet assembled under the American flag which Great Britain alone can match No other European nation could send across the sea sixteen such powerful battleships as Rear Admiral ROBLEY D. Evans commands. Even the cruiser division, including the Washington and Tennessee of 14,500 tons displacement and carrying main batteries of 10 inch guns, is superior to the smart and serviceable squadron which represents Great Britain, the Good Hope, Argyle, Hampshire and Roxburgh. When the display is completed by the arrival of the laggards the American battleship division will still be the talk of the nations-an object lesson to them, an inspiration to our own countrymen.

It is eminently fitting that ROBLEY D. EVANS should be in command; he is a native of Virginia, and he was a member of the advisory board which prepared the way for the modern United States navy by its recommendations in 1881 The navy of that day would be regarded as junk by the constructors of our time. It did not contain a single high power long range rifled gun. Only the double turreted monitors survived the overhauling. "I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction," said President ARTHUR in his first annual message, "that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of the navy"; and about the same time Secretary of the Navy Hunt said in his annual report that it was a "source of mortification to our officers and fellow countrymen generally that our vessels of war should stand in such mean contrast alongside of those of other and inferior Powers."

The medium sized steel cruisers an thorized by the Forty-seventh Congress. the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, the pioneers of the modern navy, had become obsolete when war was declared against Spain, although the Boston fired her guns dutifully in DEWEY's attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It seems only the other day that Admiral David D. PORTER said, with the motive of urging the American people to acquire a modern navy, that "foreign nations laugh at us, and say we can neither go to war nor defend ourselves from attack, because we cannot build ships nor make guns."

It was the splendid work of Secretaries CHANDLER, WHITNEY and HERBERT that, with the cooperation of an aroused Congress, made possible the modern navy which shattered the sea power of Spain in 1898 and ended the war in a few months The territory acquired and the responsibilities assumed as the consequences of that conflict have obliged us to increase the efficiency of the navy until it is the peer of any navy but England's in fighting power. The taunt of weakness is no longer levelled at us. We build our ships, forge the armor for them, and make the guns. There are no sturdier sailors than ours, no better marksmen, none more skilled and daring. Ninety per cent, of them are native Americans. as compared with twenty-five per cent. in the day the Dolphin was launched. Our flag is now respected and honored in every port. To the humblest citizen in the remotest part of the world we can extend protection. The impotency of 1881 has become the might and pride of 1907 and the guaranty of the peace of this hemisphere.

Thrifty Massachusetts.

In Chicago the police are somewhat disturbed because Governor Guild of Massachusetts has pardoned an inmate of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane on condition that the liberated man shall move to that city and live there hereafter. The indignation of the Illinois authorities is pardonable, but their case is not unusual. It is a favorite trick of Massachusetts to unload its criminals on other States, instead of keeping them in restraint and supporting them itself. Frequently a wrongdoer has kinsmen beyond the borders of the Old Bay State who offer to care for him if he is set free in their charge, and except in the most serious cases such a proposition is not likely to be refused.

Massachusetts has no particular il will toward the States in which its lawbreakers are thus unloaded. The system is really the result of the thrift for which the State is justly famous. It costs money to keep men in prison or in insane asylums. The same spirit has been shown in the cheerful habit that the poor authorities in not a few towns have of shipping their paupers off to some other community. In this city the Department of Charities frequently finds that applicants for aid are residents of Massachusetts, and in many cases the Commissioner's assistants more than suspect the source from which came the money to pay their fares here. This disposition of paupers must be profitable

lation of that city will be sent back to Massachusetts as soon as he can be gathered in. For this action the Massachusetts folk are undoubtedly prepared. They will become justly indignant at the heartless conduct of the Illinois authorities. Perhaps a mass meeting will be called to denounce it in resolutions and speeches. An association (with a paid secretary) may be formed to agitate against such outrages. In the end Massachusetts will get rid of its crazy criminal, and Illinois will be properly humiliated before the nation.

Apparently the signboard, "Work on Grounds and Buildings Will Be Completed in Thirty Days," is securely established as one of the necessary features of every successive American exposition.

The Department of Health decorates its weekly reports with a half page "map of the city of New York," showing in outline all the boroughs and their boundary lines. In each borough the offices and contagiou diseases hospitals maintained by the Department are indicated, the first by fa periods, the second by bloated crosses As the maps do not show the streets in any borough the utility of this piece of car tography is not blasingly apparent. An outline map of the United States with the Capitol at Washington indicated by a large circle but not showing the meridians and parallels, would be about as sensible as this

Orders have been issued that beginning May all conductors on the Burlington railroad system must be clean shaven.—News from Chicago. Another outrage attempted on a free peo ple by a ruthless corporation.

The best known but not the most inter esting theatrical achievements of college undergraduates are in the plays produced by the regular dramatic organizations last year the "Agamemnon" presented by the Greek department of Harvard attracted considerable attention. This week students in the English department at Princeto produced Marlowe's "Tragical History of Dr. Faustus." The Princetonian says that "Dr. Faustus" has never before been presented in America, and only twice in modern times, once in England and once in Germany at Heidelberg University.

At a time when undue promin given to college sport it is worth while to notice these less advertised forms of undergraduate activity.

If the captain of police who was once ar inspector, and who has succeeded in closing eight gambling houses in two days, continues in the course he is now following. who will say that some time he may no regain the rank he lost recently

A railroad in the West has four stations to the nile .- The Eccaing Post. What railroad?

Nonpartisan Judicial Ticket. From the New York World of yesterday. The Tribune's suggestion that Judge Ed ward T. Bartlett and Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals be nominated by both parties is receiving general approval. of the Judges is a Republican and the other a Democrat. Unless it can be proved that the official record of one or both is such that a reelection is undeserved there can be no convincing argument against the plan which the Tribune recommends. A joint nomination would recognize the principle of a mor partisan judiciary and aid in keeping the tics. The Republicans seem willing to enter into such an arrangement, and as for the Democrats there cannot be many of them who believe that Murphy-Conners named Judges would reflect great credit upon their party

For the Class in American History TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has there ever been a President of the United

States who was not at all sobered by the responsibilities of his great office? BOSTON, April 26.

The Lawyer's Duty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to the dis ission in THE SUN of the moral duty of a lawyer

in relation to cases which he is called upon to co duct, may I state a legal proposition, tell a story and It is a familiar principle that a man is to be pre sumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved. No sumption arises in civil cases, but the rule is that he who asserts a thing must prove it by a fair preponderance of evidence

In both instances the parties are entitled to have their cases heard before a duly constituted court and upon competent evidence; and no man should be deprived of his liberty or property without an

opportunity to contest those questions. The late William Augustus Beach was defending a pickpocket before the late Recorder Smyth and a jury. The evidence of guilt was complete. Mr. Beach, in addressing the jury, said: "This de fendant is accused of having committed a crime Under the laws of our country he has a right to be defended upon the charge, by counsel, and it is the duty of counsel so to defend him. In performing this duty I have seen to it that he was properly charged with the alleged crime; that he has been brought to trial before a duly constituted court that a fair and impartial jury was empanelled, and that none but competent and legal evidence has been given in against him. This protection he is man should ever be convicted except in accordance

Did not Mr. Beach about "size up" the duty of a lawyer? SIDNEY F. RAWSON. PORT RICHMOND, April 26.

Question From a Paxpayer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you in orm me what will be the additional yearly outlay of the city of New York if the bill to increase the salaries of the female teachers in public schools should become a law, and how is it proposed to raise the money? Can the city afford this great increase in its yearly expenditures without oppress ing the owners of real estate?

Perhaps this question does not trouble our law

makers at Albany, but it is a serious consideration for taxpayers. Is it not a fact that all these teach ers are now receiving salaries greatly in excess of wages paid by any other city or town in the United States for similar services? What legitimate reason is there for this increasing atravagance? Have those who must bear the burden no voice as to this outlay, but simply pay TAXPAYER.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Demand of a Brooklyn Sufferer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one who has suffered in bridge jams, and who feels that ands whose lives have been endangered will agree, I wish that a law might be enacted making a misdemeanor for the B. R. T. to continue selling lickets under such conditions as prevailed at 6:30 o'clock on the bridge last evening. It ought to be made mandatory that a Magistrate convict a ticker seller on evidence of, say, three persons. NEW YORK, April 25.

"And Now There Remaineth a Rest for the People of God."

A mighty sigh goes through the land Of thankful jubilation: The President will start in June To take a long vacation.

The railroads for a time are free From Washington decision; The baby crop a little while Escapes high supervision.

The Constitution can recoup From overstrained condition And mollycoddles nurse unscorned Their pittful position. The ancient law of gravity

Is free from revocation

And sun spots on the erb of day Can sport sans regulation. MCLANDRUSGE WILSON.

MUSEUM AND LENOX LIBRARY.

Kenyon Cox in his notes devoted to the new Gilbert Stuart portraits now on view at the Metropolitan Museum remarks that Stuart, "never a great artist, was for long the best painter America had produced." This is true. But these two new acquisitions are not Stuart at his solid best, though they are exceedingly brilliant, even captivating in color. The heads of the couple are excellently painted; there is character in both, yet the accessories first catch the eye-the lady's garb and jewels are very striking. Roger E. Fry saw the They portraits in Paris at Knoedler's. were brought there from Spain. They depict Don Josef de Jaudenes y Nebot, Spanish Minister to the United States, and Dona Matilde Stoughton de Jaudenes. The pictures were painted in 1794. Stuart signed his name and the date. September 8, 1794 The young Spaniard wears a dark blue coat faced with scarlet and a scarlet waistcoat. His spouse is in a faint, yellowish white gown with a feather headdress. She wears jewels and they are startingly indicated. A pretty but shallow picture. There is an exhibit of musicians' portraits

lermany, Great Britain, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bohemia, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Scandinavia and Switzerland are represented. Recent accessions in the department of textiles are the collection of fragments of silk and velvet acquired through the Rogers fund. New medals have been added to the collection in Gallery 28. Edward D. Adams has presented a bronze copy of one made by order of the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria to commemorate the eightieth birthday of his uncle, the Archduke Reiner Victor D. Brenner, the American medallist. has modelled a medal in commemoration of the removal of John Paul Jones's ashes from Paris to Annapolis in 1905. Mr. Adams has presented a copy in silver to the museum. Bronze copies of Emil Fuchs's peace medal and the coronation of Edward VII. medal have been sent by the medallist. Reproductions of ancient Irish metal work may be seen; also some Irish silver plate. The accessions at the museum from silver headdress ornaments; reproduc-

in the Crosby Brown collection. France,

February 25 to March 25 consist of Syrian tion of a silver medal struck to commemorate the marriage of Francis II and Mary Stuart, French; a silver shrine bell, cross, chalice, collar and five small brooches. Irish; bronze casts from nature ninety-seven photographic negatives of Chinese porcelains; bronze group: panther and cubs, by Edward Kemeys; bronze group, "Old Dragoons," by Frederic Remington; bronze group, "The Bronco Buster," by Frederic Remington; bronze group, "The Chevenne," by Frederic Remington; bronze statuette, "Canto della Vita," by Angelo del Nero; silverware and an embroidered quilt from Turkestan. Two recent purchases are Venice morning view by William Gedney Bunce, and a genre piece by the late Eastman Johnson, "The Corn Husking." The loans by William K. Vanderbil we have written about; the Rembrandt Van Dyck, Boucher and Holbein, Isader Konti lends a bronze group of his own The Despotic Age." Medals, plaques, silver watches and articles of vertu are also to be seen. In conclusion, the change to Saturday for the evening opening has proved satisfactory. Monday and Friday, the former evenings, usually showed de serted galleries. The exhibition of Colonial relics is still running.

At the Lenox Library building the colection of prints by contemporary American artists has proved very interesting Frank Weitenkampf, the curator of th print department, feels justly pleased at the showing of original work, etchings and lithographs by well known painters The etchings are by Cadwalader Washburn, Charles Henry White, F. L. Warner Addison T. Millar, John Sloan, John (Vondrous, W. H. Lippincott, Blanche Dillave some admirable Japanese prints-Augustus Koopman, I. M. Gaugengigl and O. N. and Roland Rood. The Sloan etchings are selected from his admirable New York set. There are aquatints by C. F. W. Mielatz and book plates by L. S. Ipsen. drawings by Carroll Beckwith and Frederick Richardson, and photographs of statuary by J. Scott Hartley for the St. Louis exposition, and of paintings by Frank Millet. Arthur B. Davies presents some lithography of a high order-a delightful and too much neglected medium this R. J. Wickender, Joseph Pennell, J. Alden Weir and H. V. Ranger are represented The line engravings of Edwin Davis French's

book plates form an attractive exhibit. Plates by F. S. King, J. W. Spencely, Sidney N. Smith and Walter M. Aikman for the Society of Iconophiles, and engravings from nature by Oscar Grosch are on view. There is a group of exhibits concerning the technic and history of wood engraving in the United States Tools used by A. V. S. Anthony, engravings by him and by W. B. Closson, J. W. Evans, Caroline Powell, R. Schladitz, the late Gustav Kruell, E. Heinemann, Henry Wolf, Frank French, W. Miller and F. Juengling whet the curiosity of the print amateur. One of Mielatz's etchings is that of the Poe cottage at Fordham. Timothy Coles's wood engravings-the Spanish painters series-have been included.

Of the Edwin Davis French book plates Mr. Weitenkampf tells us that originally French, who died last summer, was an engraver on silver. In 1894 he took up book plates and soon became a well known specialist. He executed 284 plates in twelve years, as well as other engravings, including a series of views for the Society of Iconophiles, title pages for "André's Journal' and "Lamb's Letters," issued by the Boston Bibliophile Society. He also made illustrations for W. L. Andrews, the late S. P. Avery and others. His work is chaste, finely finished and reveals no little fancy and invention. The print room is one of the most interesting spots in New York for the lover of the noble art of black and white. The peace of upper Fifth avenue, the roominess of the Lenox building make one regret that the entire collections are one day to be moved down to noisy Fortysecond street. And if you weary of classic calm leave the print room and go upstairs to the Stuart gallery. There you may fall dead from laughter-that is, if you allow your feeling sway. This gallery is not a morgue-a morgue is a sad spot, while the awful pictures keep one in a hilarious condition. If you wish to see what becomes of academic and conventional art go to the Lenox Library. Nor are the Americans the choicest sinners. Oh, those Munkaczys, Bouguereaus, Broziks! One little Corot seems meek in such dazzling company.

One of the most charming exhibitions of mezzotints-from the Royal Collection. Windsor Castle-is at the Wunderlich Galleries, 220 Fifth avenue. The classic men are all there and represented by noble examples. Reynolds, Smith, Green, Watson, Walker, McArdell, Ward, Watts, Clint, Kingsbury, Jones, Turner and others are all in evidence.

A Scheme,

Mrs. Henpek-President Roosevelt wants to choose Menpek-So do L.

THE "PROVIDENTIAL MAN." ceson of the Dictatorship of Diaz. as a

Mexican Sees It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The problem of a third term for President Roosevelt is a vital question of the day. This is not the time to take sides in the

matter, because we do not know yet whether he will become a candidate: but it is the right moment to set down some reflections of Impor tance to the future of the nation. Many centuries ago Titus Livius wrote ar aphorism that every country should bear in mind: "The way to maintain liberty consists

in limiting rulers in the term of their governtent." Washington, by intuition, profess the same principle and put it in practice, setting an example which hitherto no President of the United States has dared to dis-

Washington, like Titus Livius, knew that on the summits of wealth men forget modesty, and on the summits of power they forget justice; and Titus Livius, like Washington, knew that power has two great attractions first to use it, and secondly to abuse it, the latter being the stronger.

When a country grants an unusual extension of power to a ruler it commits an offence against its libertles; and when a people does at know how to defend it; liberties and put itself under the protection of a so-called providential man," it prepares the way for to own demoralization and corresption. If the aphorism quoted from Livy and the example set by Washington are too academic

ere is something newer and nearer and more illustrative: Mexico and Porfirio Diaz. There is no doubt that Porfirio Diaz in the first part of his public life appeared as a courageous, patriotic, skilful soldier, with a high sense of honor and of duty, and came to be an epic hero perhaps the most glorious in Mexican history. His countrymen founded him their best hopes of peace, progress and freedom, and through a revolution carried

aim to the Presidency of the Republic. During his first term President Diaz was really a skilful, energetic and beneficent ruler, keeping his characteristic modesty. It his second term he appeared as an able statesman and gave many proofs of his great patriotism. But at the term ambition caught him, and he amended he Constitution, which forbade his immediate reelection. The Mexican people had the weakness to approve of what he had done under the shameful pretext that Porfirio Dia: was a "providential man." Diaz, the patriot, the hero, the statesman, the republican leader, also believed in the "providential nature of his mission and his evolution toward tyranny began. From that moment Mexican people lost their liberties. Diaz was no-longer a ruler, but a master, because the ountry which puts itself absolutely into the hands of one man, no matter who that man is and no matter what the circumstances, spontaneously forges the chains of its slavery.

Porfirio Diaz was not satisfied with his third term; he desired a fourth and a fifth. He again had the Constitution amended, enlarging the Presidential term from four to six years; and now he will not descend from the hair until death decides.

To become dictator he began by corrupting ustice, so that now there is no more Constitution and no longer any code of laws except his own will. He persecuted and killed the liberty of the press, creating and subsidizing subservient Governmental papers, sending to jail every man who had the audacity to express his own ideas; he suppressed all elec tions: he inaugurated a political system known in Mexico as "the politics of bread and stick," that is, of money and rewards for his partisans and accomplices, and of jail and death for every one who is suspected of disloyalty.

Diaz has ruled by terror, and such is the dread with which he has filled the minds of the Mexican people that they have abdicated their rights, not only in act but in speech not only in speech, but in thought. If to-day you ask a Mexican what time it

. he will answer you without hesitation The time that the King should say." Mexicans call President Diaz "the King" and he accepts the title. General Diaz would have passed into his ory as a spotless man had not the Mexican

people made of him a tyrant because of its not of spontaneous generation. There is no spontaneous generation in the world. Ty-

if the American people want Theodore consevelt to follow in the footsteps of Porfirie Diaz it is only necessary to declare Presiden a third term in spite of his pledge to respect he tradition founded by Washington and

Let us not forget that each country has the government it deserves A MEXICAN. NEW YORK, April 26.

affirmed by McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's SUN you mention the recent introduction of amels into the Congo State by the Belgians about Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie the camel was and I believe still is -used successfully and protably. In this lustance the Bedouin drivers were

mported with the cameis. It is not generally known that in this country w have experimented with the "ship of the desert." About the year 1850 the United States Govern nent brought a lot of camels to this country for transport use in the Colorado desert region. After a few years the experiment was abandoned, and 1892 I heard of a bunch of them still roaming in outhern Nevada CRANFORD, N. J., April 28

How to Hang a Horseshoe TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pain and dis-gust almost drown my astonishment at the question asked by a resident of that omniscient town

Greenwich, Cons.

The records of the Down and Out Club, Greenwich branch, clearly show that in open meeting it was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there was only one way to suspend a horsesnee -11 As a true member of the Down and Outs ! protest against the imputation that the findings of the "club" are not final.

Who, even of the Nuimergers, can be ignorant of the fact that all such subjects of universal interest have already been settled by us? THE BLACK WESTERNER. NEW ROCHELLE, April 25.

Two Letters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str.

Increase in March, 1907.

Raw cotton

Mineral oil.

is there for the substitution, now becoming so common, of the letter "\" for "U" in the words "public," "restaurant," "studio" and "building"? looks so foolish to me. EFTERATE NEW YORK, April 26. Exports of Domestic Products.

What excuse

Nearly \$13,000,000 was the increase in our exports

of breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, food ani-mals, raw cotton and mineral oil in March, 1907, nals, raw cotton and mineral over March. 1906. The exact figures are (Bureau of Statistics: March, 1907. 69.749,539

Comparing the nine months ended March of this

ar with the nine months ended March of last

year the record of such exports is: Ended Marcn, 1907 715,002,198 Increase \$49,079,200 By quantities the comparison is Ended March, 1908. forn, bushels 60,330,853 Wheat, bushels 29,783,031 61,341,498 Wheat flour, barrels, 10,713,246 11.125.334 5,869,424 7.534,656 Mineral oil, gallons. 907,646,173 863.601,883 In money the records \$52,950,355 \$31,415,955 Wheat. 24,427,413 Wheat flour. 44.383,259 All other breadstuffs. 22,953,989 8,209,220 Meat and dairy products. 144,324,993 35,891,010 Cattle, hogs and sheep ... 29,887,253 24,774,285

333,942,153

413,228,845

59,983,444

Total values. \$715,002,198 \$764,081,308 By those figures it is plainly seen how we have to depend on raw cotton to keep up our experi totals. The increase in it this nine months is shown to be nearly \$50,000,000, while our net increase in all domestic products exported tinciuding cotton s \$49,000,000. Without that \$49,000,000 cotton increase the "nine months" comparison would have shown a decrease of \$31,000,000 instead of an in-

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Passing Quietly the Last Days of traordinary Career.

How long has it been since we have heard of the Empress Eugénie? asks a writer in the Boston Transcript. They call her the "Empress of Solitude." She still lives, an animated memory, in the Hotel Continental in Paris, not a stone's throw from her one time regal home.

When she drives about Paris now, it is in a brougham with a single horse, where so few years ago she drew to herself the eyes, of a city in her \$20,000 coach and her eight spanking nags. Or is her Villa Cyrnos, on the shore of the Mediterranean, under palm and eucalyptus swaying in the cool breeze. the exiled Empress walks, a dark figure leaning on an ebony stick, leading an ebony life, aimlessly watching the sea.

Eugénie once made a war-for the Franco-Prussian row was the expression of her ambition; and ambition was Eugénie's greatest sin and the rock upon which her life was wrecked. From the day that Eugénie tried her hand at politics her empire was doomed. For a Spaniard her tastes were simple-

too simple to please her imperial spouse. She banked her own money, speculated, built up a fortune with her own wits—and disgusted her open-handed Emperor. When Eugénie was to meet Victoria the Emperor himself superintended the confection of her gowns. And what was his veration when arriving at Wickel

his vexation when arriving at Windsor he found that the greater part of the consort's baggage had been left behind!

He insisted on her pleading fatigue and remaining hid till her dresses could be found-which she refused to do. Borrowing a pale blue frock of a lady in waiting she appeared before the Queen of England with a single rose in her hair. And the sensation she created thus, thirty years ago, has never yet been forgotten.

cost her country many lives and . She spoiled the career of many a francs. beauty for there can be but one sun to sky. She drew to herself a thousand bitter hates. But this evening of her life is so placid,

her mournful and solitary figure in it her quiet beauty, her dignified submission to her fate are so tender a picture that enemies of Eugénie have ceased to be. They will write of her one day as they write of Napoleon and Marie Antoinette. And it is well that she is compelling her gossiping biographers to take account of these last of her days. She is balancing her account with time.

ENGLISH BOYS TO-DAY Fear That They Are "Degenerating Into

Unintelligent Animalism. From the Westminster Review Ninety per cent. of our schoolboys are being educated to present a flawless smoothness of mental surface; very soon they will show an equally monotonous sameness of physical build. New what is the outcome

of all this undue constraint on a lad's character? There is reason to suppose that its effect is one of compression on the mind; at regards its result on the disposition, it is necessary to speak with caution. It is perhans impossible accurately to sum up the average characteristics of the average product of our athletic school system, but, broadly speaking, such a boy may be de-scribed as an incarnate hurricane; for his existence is a continuous banging about, he is naturally impatient with everything out of keeping with his own robust being, is intolerant of anything purely literary or artistic, treats with contempt (thanks to the precept and example of his directors) all artistic, treats with contempt (thanks to the precept and example of his directors) all "non-sportamen," and, when he has reached sixth form status, confines his literary studies out of school hours to certain gaudy wellies and one or two "muscular" monthlies. He has a fluent command of language which is not English, is apt to be rough in manner, and is by no means free from what the moralists call viciousness.

On the other hand, he is not without some good qualities—notably a certain bluff straightforwardness arising in part from his steady obedience to the sporting maxim of

ateady obedience to the sporting maxim of "fair play" and in part from his usual want of mental depth; he shows in his quieter moments a patronizing consideration for his ments a patronizing consideration weaker brethren, and now and ther peep out traits of character which tell given a happier training he might no riven a happier training, he bround a centre made his life incessantly rotate round a centre of muscle unaffected by other and worther

our boys are degenerating into an unintelligent animalism

Old London Murder Mystery. From the London Times. A Lymington correspondent, writing with reference to the death of Major William Murray at Ossemsley Manor, Christchurch, or March 28, at the age of 88, recalls one of the most remarkable tragedies of which record is kept by the Metropolitan Police. The Major, fine athletic man in the prime of life, well known in financial and social circles in Lor don, was walking through Hungerford Market one afternoon in July, 1861, when, as he subsequently deposed upon oath, he was accosted by a gentleman with whom he was not per sonally acquainted, but who introduced himself as Mr. Roberts, a solicitor of Northur berland chambers, Northumberland street. Whitehall, "You are Major Murray, I be

lieve." said the stranger, and upon the Major admitting his identity Mr. Roberts asked him whether it was not a fact that he was in wan of capital for a company then in course of formation. Major Murray replied in the affirmative, whereupon both proceeded to the office of Mr. Roberts. They had not been inside long before shots were heard, and then the noise of a desperate struggle and loud cries for help. In another moment a window was thrown open, and Major Murray, wild, dishevelled and bleeding from several wounds, jumped into the yard of the adjoining house, where he was found half dead from exhaution and loss of blood.

In the meantime the police had arrived on the scene and forthwith forced an entrance into the office of Mr. Roberts. The room presented a terrible spectacle, with all the indications of a life and death struggle having taken place. Furniture was overturned or smashed, and the whole place resked with blood. In an inner room huddled against a wall Mr. Roberts was found bleeding from whether it was not a fact that he was in want

or snushed, and the whole place recked blood. In an inner room huddled agai wall Mr. Roberts was found bleeding snocking wounds in the head and quite ut o give any account of what had happed the was removed to hospital, where he of his wounds, and at the Coroner's in subsequently held Major Murray gave a and succinet account of his awful experafter entering the solicitor's office as all described. Mr. Roberts, said the Macemed quite calm, showing not the slig seemed quite calm, showing not sign of flurry or mental distu-closed the door of the room and closed the door of the room and she looking for some papers at his dedenly he produced a pistol and fire visitor point blank. Major Murray by the first shot and fell to the ground that he had to deal with a madman, probe dead, thinking that Roberts satisfied that he had achieved his purpose. But Roberts fired again at trate man. Resolved to make a fish Major Murray managed to get up an old with his assailant. A violent followed, and Major Murray dealt several terrific blows upon the hear pair of tongs and a bottle, and dissipation. nair of tongs and a bottle, and di Then the Major opened the w jumped out. Efforts were made jest to show that Major Murray Mr. Roberts voluntarily and the arose over money matters, but the no hesitation in accepting the M

of the matter, and returned a ver Old Time Muster Passing.

From the Bath Independer

The old time firemen's muster is fast thing of the past and its gradual disap from the land is the result of the progre of the age. Years ago, before there wer other forms of amusement and fewer expublic gatherings, when the hand tub was commonly used piece of fire fighting appare muster was a feature of every year to firemen looked with eager eyes. There fun and some excluement in putting of shirt and the white leather belt, donning hat and taking the pet machine to some town or city. There was the parade. collation, the trial in the afternoon, when hold of the brakes and "broke her down. ball in the evening. The increased better fire protection has, however, sent machines to the rear and in their places stituted the water system and There's nothing very exciting in the pla a hydrant or a steamer, and what is nowadaya care to allow their apparatus in about the State for muster purposes. As these changes the old time musters have a thing of the past, and the next generation will little realize what the word realize meant in the day of their dads and granddads,.